

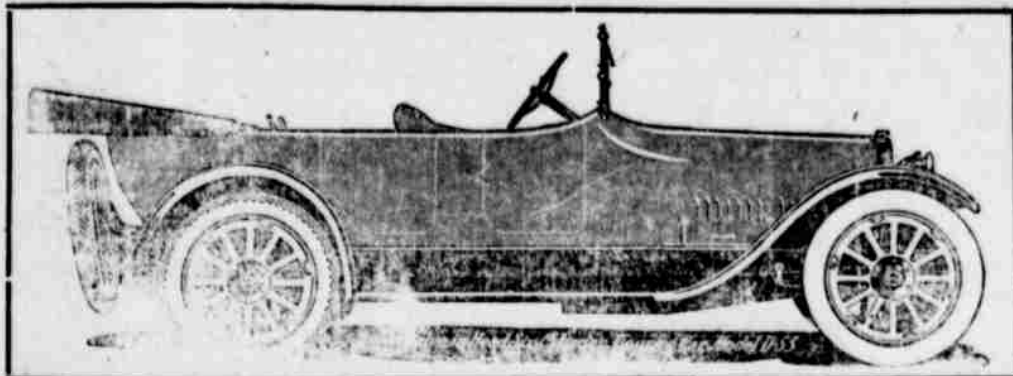
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May 1st we announce

A Light Four-Cylinder Car, Priced in the Neighborhood of \$600.

If you want a light car, wait for this one, which will be built of the same materials and with the same splendid qualities as all Buick models.

\$1.00 A YEAR.

Tell me not in mournful numbers,
That The Record's an empty dream!
Ne'er a dream! It never slumbers,
And with news its pages teem.

(Send your subscription.)
It is real! It is earnest!
Crowded full of clever stuff
Contributions it returneth
If they're not right up to snuff.

(Provided you send postage.)
"Art is long and time is fleeting,"
Time is money, so we're told;
Long on art and short on eating.
(That's me); fleeting is my "gold".

(Hand us that dollar, due.)
In the worlds broad field of "Hustle",
("Battle" what the poet said);
News we MUST have; that's no rumor!
For if you've no news—you're dead.

(Only \$1.00 a year.)

A FLY CATECHISM.

1. Where is the fly born? In manure and filth.
2. Where does the fly live? In every kind of filth.
Is anything too filthy for the fly to eat? No.

3. (a) Where does he go when he leaves the surface closet and the manure pile and the spittoon? Into the kitchen and dining-room. (b) What does he do there? He walks on the food; the bread and fruit and vegetables. He wipes his feet on the butter and bathes in the milk.

4. Does the fly visit the patient sick with typhoid, consumption and cholera infantum? He does, and he may call on you next.

5. Is the fly dangerous? He is man's worst pest, and more dangerous than wild animals and rattlesnakes.

6. What disease does the fly carry? He carries typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint. How? On his wings and hairy feet. What is his correct name? Typhoid fly.

7. Did he ever kill anybody? He killed more American soldiers during the Spanish-American war than did the bullets of the Spaniards.

8. Where are the greatest number of cases of typhoid fever, consumption and summer complaint? Where there are the most flies.

9. Where are the most flies? Where there is the most filth.

10. Why should we kill the fly? Because he may kill us.

11. When shall we kill the fly? Kill him before he gets wings—kill him when he is a maggot in the manure pile—kill him while he is in the egg stage.

12. How? Keep the stable dry and clean and don't allow any manure to stay on the premises longer than one week. Have all other filth and trash accumulating on your premises removed or burned at least once a week.

13. If your neighbor fails to comply with these rules and allows flies to breed on his premises to visit you, screen your doors and windows and keep them out.

POEMS THAT LIVE.

Great Issues in Little Things.

"All Heaven—her beauty, brim to brim,
Her crowns, her songs of Seraphim—
Was in that little kindly deed,
That prompt a brother in his need."
"All Hell, its fang and serpent hiss,
Its treason and its last abyss—
Was in that little careless sneer
That struck a brother like a spear."
—Edwin Markham.

My Evening Prayer.

If I have wounded any soul today,
If I have caused one foot to go astray,
If I have walked in my own wilful way—
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have uttered idle words or vain,
If I have turned aside from want or pain
Lest I myself should suffer through the strain—
God Lord, forgive!

If I have craved for joys that are not mine,
If I have let my wayward heart repine,
Dwelling on things of earth, not things divine—
Good Lord, forgive!

If I have been perverse, or hard, or cold,
If I have longed for shelter in thy fold,
When thou has given me some part to hold—
Good Lord, forgive!

Forgive the sins I have confessed to thee,
Forgive the secret sins I do not see,
That which I knew not, Father, teach thou me—
Help me to live.

—Maud Battersby, in Kansas City Journal.

FISHING FEVER.

Oh, the days are getting balmy,
And the grass is growing green,
While the leaves are awakening
Fine as I have ever seen;
And I've got the same old feeling
That comes o'er me every spring
When the brook begins its calling
And the birds begin to sing.

It's a lazy-lazy feeling,
Coupled with a fervent wish,
Not to do a dog-gone blessed thing
But lie around and fish;
Just to mope to a quiet place
And lie around and fish;

Just to sorter shake my troubles off
And fool around and fish,
There's a silvery pool that's nidden
Well from anyone I know,
Where the sentinels are giants,
With their branches hanging low.

There no sign of sordid quest,
But the peaceful, slumbering quiet
Where a man can truly rest.
Oh, it's calling, calling,
For it knows my every wish
Is to dabble in the waters
And just fool around and fish.

Not to do another blessed thing,
But to lie around and fish—
Just to get out in God's garden once
and tinker 'round and fish.

—Exchange.

REMEMBER THE GARDEN.

It is a good time to paste this caption in your hat, whether you have lordly acres in the country, or only square feet in the city or village. The season has been unfavorable this year for earlier work, but better weather and better soil conditions will surely prevail now that the vernal equinox has passed and more than the usual allotment of severe weather has gone by with it.

There are many who think it will cost but a few cents to buy the garden truck that one might grow in his garden. The convenience of having vegetables at hand when wanted and of the choice kinds and when fresh is a high consideration. Then the interest taken in the growing plants and the recreation that needed work affords, is a wholesome and exhilarating. Prices have been constantly advancing and this is a consideration.

It is presumed that every one will have ordered seeds through the catalogue of some reputable house before this, but if not, many Lancaster stores keep choice assortments of the best seeds. A few years back the custom in this county was to borrow or exchange seeds with neighbors. The great seed farms of the county have such facilities for producing better seeds more cheaply than not many longer grow their own seeds.

No fertilizer is better for the garden lot than well rotten stable manure, and this should be used plentifully where the best results are to be obtained. Proper enrichment of the soil always tells in quantity and quality. The deep plowing and thorough pulverizing of the soil are to be looked after for this always means less labor in the cultivation and better results in every way.

The following further hints from a gardener of high authority, are very much to the point:

"Plant in rows the long way of the garden, not in beds, (an exception in corn, which in a single row is liable not to pollinate. Therefore plant it in blocks.)

Put the tall, dense crops—corn pole beans, etc.—at the western end, where they will shade the others the least—that is, from the late afternoon sun.

Keep together the perennial sorts and next them the all season varieties such as carrots, salsify, parsnips, etc., and plant the others in succession in the order of time of maturing, for convenience in working the ground for a second crop.

Let us consider for a moment what is to be aimed at in a vegetable garden: First of all, of course, is table quality, then continuity of supply—you will want as many things for as long a time each as possible—but you will need to guard very carefully against getting any one of them in such abundance at any time that it will go to waste, and thirdly, you want your garden to go as far into the winter as possible."

SPRING CLEANING.

The year's at the Spring,
The soap's on the stair,
The bed's on the table,
The ladder's unfurled;
The mop's on the wing,
The coal's on the chair;
Pa's in the stable—
And home's in a whirl.

WHERE IT GOES.

Ice man,
Milkman,
Everyday,
Groceryman,
Meat man,
Want their pay,
Laundryman,
Drug man,
Tailor, too,
Auto man,
Preacher man,
Want their due,
Housemaid,
Nursemaid,
Lady with wash;
Dressmaker,
Shoemaker,
Also, by gosh,
Baker,
Fakir,
Man for rent;
After every
"Doggone cent."

—Exchange.

NOBODY.

If nobody's noticed you, you must be small;
If nobody's slighted you, you must be tall;
If nobody's bowed to you, you must be low;
If nobody's kissed you, you're ugly we know;

If nobody's envied you, you're a poor elf;
If nobody's flattered you, flatter yourself;
If nobody's cheated you, you are a knave;

If nobody's hated you, you are a slave;
If nobody's called you a "fool" to your face,
Somebody's wished for your back in its place;

If nobody's called you a "tyrant" or "scold,"
Somebody thinks you of spiritless mold,
If nobody knows of your faults but "a friend,"
Nobody'll miss them at the world's end;

If nobody clings to your purse like a fawn;
Nobody'll run like a hound when it's gone;
If nobody's eaten his bread from your store,
Nobody'll call you a "miserly bore";

If nobody's slandered you—here is our pen—
Sign yourself Nobody, quick as you can.

—Exchange.



BOURBON HOG CHOLERA REMEDY
Prevents and Cures
CHOLERA, WORMS, COUGH, THUMPS.
It destroys disease germs, regulates the bowels, aids digestion and causes hogs to fatten quickly. Use it in the feed and drink and your hogs will never have cholera. Costs only 5c. a month for each hog. Don't wait until they get sick. Begin giving your hogs this medicine now and keep them free from worms and disease. At All Druggists.
BOURBON REMEDY COMPANY, Lexington, Ky.

Sold in Lancaster, Ky., by J. R. Mount, Son & Co.

POULTRY and EGGS

MONEY IN DUCK RAISING.

When Properly Cared For Quacks Return a Good Profit.

Duck raising on the farm can be made very profitable if rightly handled. There are two branches of duck culture—meat and eggs.

The former has not been given the attention it justifies, for ducks can be raised more cheaply than any other fowl.

Ducks are very easy to raise, as they are not susceptible to many of the ailments of chickens and turkeys, nor do they require expensive houses. A low shed with tight roof and walls on three sides opening toward the south



Aylesbury are the most popular breed of market ducks in England. The breed originated in France, but has been much improved. The English Aylesbury is an Albino. Its feathers are white as snow to the skin. The flesh is pink and of fine flavor. The bird shown is an Aylesbury drake.

makes an ideal duck house. The floor must be kept dry to prevent leg weakness.

If it is not agreeable to have them ranging over the entire farm a very low, hog tight fence will turn them, and they will live on the cheapest kind of food. Green grass and a little cornmeal, with some kind of insect ration or meat scraps, will keep them growing rapidly.

After corn is two feet high they can be pastured in the cornfield, where they will help to keep down the weeds without injuring the growing corn. This is better than keeping them yarded near the house without range. Plenty of drinking water in receptacles deep enough for them to immerse their heads is a necessity, but they do not require water for bathing purposes at any season of the year. However, they will have a higher percentage of fertility in eggs if allowed a swimming place during the mating season.

One of the largest and most successful duck growers uses the following formulas for feeding ducklings: For first feeds equal parts of cornmeal, middlings, crackers or stale bread and green stuff, chopped with a small handful of sand to each quart of feed; after a week, two parts cornmeal, one part each of meat, bran and middlings, with a third as much green stuff as all the rest together. After six weeks the ducks to be fattened are penned and the mash is made of two-thirds cornmeal, with bran, greens and 12 per cent of beef scraps.

The Cornell ration calls for nearly twice as much beef scrap proportionately as the above fattening mash. To fifteen pounds cornmeal are added ten pounds each of wheat middlings, wheat bran, meat scraps and alfalfa meal or chopped green feed. This is fed twice a day, with in addition a quart of corn to about thirty ducks at noon. If skim-milk is available to wet the mash half the named amount of meat scrap is needed.

Duck growers use sand, fine shell and grit, usually in the mash, but often in separate dishes. Many feed the corn under water.

Water For Hens.

The necessity of plenty of pure drinking water for the laying hens should be apparent to everybody, but we are sorry to say that many hens do not get enough water for their necessities during cold weather, says the Kansas Farmer. In many poultry houses the water freezes before the hens can get enough to drink, and they go without water for most of the day. When we consider that the contents of an egg is about 80 per cent water, it should be plain to everybody that with-out plenty of water a hen cannot manufacture eggs. There are water fountains with a lamp attachment that will keep the water from freezing in the coldest weather, but we do not urge these, but that fresh water should be given the hens two or three times a day. All poultry houses should be made warm enough so that water should not freeze in them.

Protein For Hens.

Hens require protein. Our common grains are deficient in protein, and it must be supplied in the form of pure beef scraps, meat scraps, milk, green cut bone, blood meal or cooked jack rabbits. All these feeds should be fresh and pure, otherwise they will cause trouble. Do not feed tankage.

POULTRY NOTES.

A cement floor is very satisfactory for a brooder house, as it is rat and mice proof and can be kept in a very sanitary condition.

All new stock should be quarantined several days before being introduced to the flocks.

Fowls do not possess the sense of smell. They have nostrils, but no noses. It is up to the keeper to detect a foul or unhealthy odor.

What the market calls a prime broiler has a good plump breast, broad back, clean yellow legs, yellow skin and small comb.

A duck's food must not be too highly concentrated for best results. Bran and green stuff are important factors in duck feeding.

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Personal Stationery

Should be Engraved or Embossed nowadays.

It reflects good taste and at once creates a favorable impression.

Suppose you come and see the many beautiful samples we have and get our prices.

THE
Central Record.

County Court Days.

Richmond, 1st. Monday.
Paris, 1st. Monday.
Frankfort, 1st. Monday.
Harrodsburg, 1st. Monday.
Lexington, 2nd. Monday.
Stanford, 2nd. Monday.
Shelbyville, 2nd. Monday.
Carlisle, 2nd. Monday.
Danville, 3rd. Monday.
Lawrenceburg, 3rd. Monday.
Nicholasville, 3rd. Monday.
Mt. Sterling, 3rd. Monday.
Somerse, 3rd. Monday.
Georgetown, 3rd. Monday.
LANCASTER, 4th. Monday.
Winchester, 4th. Monday.
Monticello, 4th. Monday.
Versailles, 4th. Monday.

Time Table.

Southern Rail Road.

Danville, Ky.

North-bound.
No. 10—Cincinnati Express, daily, 4:30 a.m.
No. 4—Pan-American Special, daily, 6:03 a.m.
No. 28—Blue Grass Special, daily except Sun., 6:08 a.m.
No. 14—Carolina Special, daily, 7:00 a.m.
No. 6—Local Express, daily, 1:35 p.m.
No. 2—Cincinnati Limited, daily, 5:20 p.m.
No. 12—Royal Palm, daily, 5:37 p.m.
South-bound.
No. 5—Local Express, daily, 11:05 a.m.
No. 11—Royal Palm, daily, 11:20 a.m.
No. 1—New Orleans Limited, daily, 11:35 a.m.
No. 13—Carolina Special, daily, 10:15 p.m.
No. 3—Pan-American Special, daily, 11:35 p.m.
No. 9—Florida Special, daily, 11:52 p.m.
No. 27—Blue Grass Special, daily except Sunday, arrives, 8:15 p.m.
For rates, routes and information call upon or address M. J. Coughlin, agent; phone 346.

L. & N

Train Schedule At Lancaster, Ky.

ARRIVE.

To Mayville, connecting at Richmond with L. & N. to Frankfort & Louisville; No 71; 8:35 a.m.

To Rowland & Stanford connecting at Rowland, L. & N. to all points South

No 28; 11:04 a.m.

To Richmond, connecting with L. & N. to Irvine & Beattyville, Lexington & Cincinnati, Middletown & Knoxville.

No 70; 11:50 a.m.

To Richmond, connecting with fast train to Cincinnati.

No 27; 2:00 p.m.

To Louisville, connecting at Lebanon Junction to Elizabethtown & Bowling Green, and at Bardonia Junction to Bardonia & Springfield.

No 9; 8:42 p.m.

To Stanford, connecting with fast train to Bristol & Atlanta.

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